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Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Third Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Naif Bin Bandar **Al-Sudairy** (Saudi Arabia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 17 September 1999, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a substantive debate on sub-item (b) jointly with sub-items (c), (d) and (e) at its 32nd to 43rd meetings, on 4 and 5 and from 8 to 11 November 1999, and took up proposals relating to sub-item (b) at its 45th, 46th, 48th, 50th and 52nd to 56th meetings, on 12, from 15 to 19 and on 22 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/54/SR.32-43,45, 46, 48, 50 and 52-56).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see A/54/605.

4. At the 32nd meeting, on 4 November, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/54/SR.32).

5. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/54/SR.32).

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in six parts, under the symbol A/54/605 and Add.1-5.

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6. At the 34th meeting, on 5 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Iraq made introductory statements (see A/C.3/54/SR.34).

7. At the 35th meeting, on 5 November, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda made introductory statements (see A/C.3/54/SR.35).

8. At the same meeting, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on their behalf, introduced the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Iraq, the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Burundi, and made an introductory statement under sub-item (b) (see A/C.3/54/SR.35).

9. At the 36th meeting, on 8 November, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/54/SR.36).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.61

10. At the 45th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" (A/C.3/54/L.61). Subsequently Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Madagascar, the Philippines and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At its 48th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.61 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.62 and amendments contained in document A/C.3/54/L.101

12. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, the Sudan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan,

introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and cultural diversity" (A/C.3/54/L.62). Subsequently, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

"*Noting* that numerous instruments within the United Nations system promote and protect cultural diversity, in particular the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation, proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,

"*Reaffirming* that cultural diversity and the rights of all peoples and nations to freely pursue their cultural development is a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of mankind,

"*Considering* that ignorance of cultural diversity and intolerance towards various cultures hinders friendship among nations, peaceful cooperation and the progress of mankind,

"*Recognizing* in each culture a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved, and convinced also that in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind,

"*Convinced* that the promotion of cultural pluralism, tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would enhance the right of all peoples and nations to preserve their cultures and traditions and engage in mutually enriching exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

"1. *Affirms* the right of all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in an international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect;

"2. *Recognizes* that respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all peoples and nations will enhance cultural pluralism, contributing to wider exchange of knowledge and cultural background, advance the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and foster stable friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

"3. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance at the national and international levels is essential for the recognition of and respect for cultural rights and cultural diversity and the protection of the rights of all peoples and nations to freely pursue their cultural development;

"4. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of advancing the objectives of peace, development and universally accepted human rights, to recognize and respect cultural diversity and uphold the principle that all peoples and nations have the right to hold, develop and preserve their culture;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the present resolution, to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views

of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session."

13. At its 56th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/54/L.101).

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran orally revised the draft resolution, and the representative of Finland withdrew the amendments on behalf of the sponsors.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/53/L.62, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.64

16. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Namibia, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights" (A/C.3/54/L.64). Subsequently, Brazil, Cameroon, Croatia, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Madagascar, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.64 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.65

18. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" (A/C.3/54/L.65). Subsequently, Cameroon and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.65 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.66

20. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice" (A/C.3/54/L.66). Subsequently, Cameroon, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.66 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.67

22. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal and Uruguay, subsequently joined by Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of migrants" (A/C.3/54/L.67).

23. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the tenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan, Bhutan, China, Estonia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago.

24. Before the adoption of the tenth preambular paragraph, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Mexico (see A/C.3/54/SR.52); and Sri Lanka withdrew its sponsorship of the draft resolution.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.67, as a whole, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution VI).

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Singapore (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.68

27. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons" (A/C.3/54/L.68). Subsequently, Belgium, Colombia, Croatia, Georgia, Japan, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

28. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.68 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution VII).

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.69

29. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (A/C.3/54/L.69). Subsequently, Armenia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Malta, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.69 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution VIII).

31. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.3/54/SR.50).

I. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.70

32. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Turkmenistan, subsequently joined by Kazakhstan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and terrorism" (A/C.3/54/L.70).

33. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey orally revised it by deleting operative paragraph 7, which read:

> "*Urges* Member States to comply with the principle *aut dedere aut judicare* with a view to bringing to trail the organizers and perpetrators of terrorist acts, as well as their accomplices".

34. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.70, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 93 to none, with 63 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon

Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

35. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway and Finland (on behalf of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland); after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon, Argentina, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States of America, Chile, Mexico and Liechtenstein (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

J. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.71 and Rev.1

36. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran Malaysia and Pakistan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights"(A/C.3/54/L.71), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,

"*Recalling also* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

"*Recognizing* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

"*Realizing* that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more susceptible to external developments, positive as well as negative, including in the field of human rights,

"*Realizing also* that globalization is not merely an economic process, but also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

"*Recognizing* that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

"*Alarmed* at the instability and unpredictability generated by many economies through the untrammelled movement of capital resulting from the globalization of finances, and its extremely negative impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights by the peoples of those countries,

"*Recognizing* that the liberalization of global trade and the growth in the private sector have led to an evolution of the role of government, having a bearing on the rights of individuals and communities,

"*Deeply concerned* that the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries has deepened poverty and adversely affected the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples in particular in developing countries,

"*Noting* that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of cultures, identities and human rights and that, in that regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

"1. *Recognizes* that while globalization, by its impact on the role of the State, affects human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State;

"2. *Emphasizes* that narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor both within and between countries should be the explicit global goal as part of the efforts to create an enabling environment for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all peoples and for the eradication of poverty;

"3. *Underlines* the need to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

"4. *Affirms* the importance of establishing an open, rule-based, accountable, predictable, just, equitable, comprehensive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory global system of economic relations for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

"5. *Expresses concern* that while globalization holds out the promise of prosperity, it brings with it severe challenges for the developing countries, and that the promise of prosperity has not touched the vast majority of the world's population, especially in the least developed countries, which affects the economic, social and cultural rights of their people;

"6. *Stresses* that globalization has to be managed and monitored at the international level with a view to enhancing its positive impact and alleviating its negative consequences for the enjoyment of all human rights;

"7. *Affirms* that globalization is a complex historical process of structural transformation, with numerous interdisciplinary aspects, and has a direct impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular the right to development, at both the national and the international level;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a comprehensive report on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights."

37. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Qatar, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights" (A/C.3/54/L.71/Rev.1). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

38. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Egypt orally revised operative paragraph 1 by replacing the words "affects human rights" by the words "may affect human rights".

39. At the 54th meeting, on 19 November, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Cuba (see A/C.3/54/SR.54).

40. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by which operative paragraph 4 would be deleted.

41. Before action was taken on the amendment, the representative of Japan, on behalf also of Australia and New Zealand, made a statement (see A/C.3/54/SR.54).

42. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment by a recorded vote of 92 to 44, with 22 abstentions.[1] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

43. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.71/Rev.1, as a whole, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 59 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:

[1] The delegation of Madagascar subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote against the deletion of the paragraph.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

44. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Chile; after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Cape Verde (see A/C.3/54/SR.54).

K. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.72

45. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Canada and Malta, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Cambodia" (A/C.3/54/L.72).

46. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Controller with regard to draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.72 (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

47. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.72, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution XI).

L. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.73

48. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Madagascar and Suriname, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity" (A/C.3/54/L.73).

49. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.73, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution XII).

50. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

M. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.74

51. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Angola, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes" (A/C.3/54/L.74). Subsequently, Madagascar and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and Nigeria withdrew its sponsorship of the draft resolution.

52. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.74 by a recorded vote of 78 to 57, with 14 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution XIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan,

Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands.

53. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein); after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

N. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.75

54. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia and Cuba, subsequently joined by Madagascar, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification" (A/C.3/54/L.75).

55. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.75 by a recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 68 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia

(Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

56. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Mexico and Cuba (see A/C.3/54/SR.52).

O. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.77

57. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of India, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/C.3/54/L.77). Subsequently, Cameroon, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Jordan, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, the Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

58. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.77 without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution XV).

P. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.78

59. At the 48th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses" (A/C.3/54/L.78). Subsequently, France, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

60. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Canada orally revised the beginning of operative paragraph 14 of the draft resolution by inserting the words "consistent with international law" after the words "displaced persons".

61. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.78, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution XVI).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.79

62. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-

Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and unilateral coercive measures" (A/C.3/54/L.79).

63. At its 55th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.79 by a recorded vote of 101 to 47, with 6 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea, Ukraine.

64. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Senegal (see A/C.3/54/SR.55).

R. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.83

65. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho,

[2] The delegations of Eritrea and the Islamic Republic of Iran subsequently indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour, and the delegation of the Russian Federation indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, the Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization" (A/C.3/54/L.83). Subsequently, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Eritrea, Ghana, Liechtenstein, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

66. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America orally revised the text as follows:

(a) The thirteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Welcoming* the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to be held at Cotonou in 2000 and calling upon the international community, including the Electoral Assistance Division in its role as coordinator of United Nations electoral assistance, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organizations and institutions to render all possible assistance to ensure the successful outcome of the Conference",

was revised to read:

"*Welcoming* the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, to be held at Cotonou, Benin, in December 2000, and calling upon the international community, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Electoral Assistance Division and other relevant organizations and institutions to render all possible assistance to ensure the successful outcome of the Conference";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words "in its role as coordinator of United Nations electoral assistance" were inserted after the words "*Requests* the Electoral Assistance Division of the Secretariat".

67. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.83 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.83, as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 141 to none, with 12 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution XVIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Cambodia, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam.

68. Before the vote on operative paragraph 8, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, China, the United States of America and Singapore; after the vote on operative paragraph 8, a statement was made by the representative of Benin (see A/C.3/54/SR.53).

S. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.84

69. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights" (A/C.3/54/L.84).

70. At the 56th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/154 of 9 December 1998 on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights, 53/22 of 4 November 1998 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and 53/25 of 10 November 1998, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/68 of 28 April 1999, on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights",

was revised to read:

"*Recalling* its resolution 53/154 of 9 December 1998 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/68 of 28 April 1999 on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights, as well as General Assembly resolution 53/22 of 4 November 1998 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations";

(b) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "in order to enhance genuine cooperation" were and replaced by the words "for enhancing genuine cooperation";

(c) The fifth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Noting* the common endeavours to strengthen dimensions of international cooperation through, *inter alia*, the enhancement of mutual understanding and cooperation concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms among members of the international community",

was deleted;

(d) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "welcoming its consideration of the question" were replaced by the words "noting its consideration of the question";

(e) In operative paragraph 2, the words "to carry out constructive intercultural dialogue as a salient part of the dialogue among civilizations and to continue consultations" were replaced by the words "to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations".

71. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.84, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 75, draft resolution XIX).

T. Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.85

72. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to development" (A/C.3/54/L.85).

73. At its 56th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.85 as follows:

(a) The eighth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 39, with 2 abstentions.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Croatia, Republic of Korea.

(b) The thirteenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 40.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

[3] The delegation of the Congo subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

(c) Operative paragraph 3 (c) was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 38, with 2 abstentions.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cyprus, Republic of Korea.

(d) Operative paragraph 3 (e) was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 36.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia,

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining:

None.

(e) Operative paragraph 13 was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 41.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

(f) Operative paragraph 21 was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 41, with 2 abstentions.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao

People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Russian Federation, Ukraine.

(g) Operative paragraph 22 was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 39.[3] The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

(h) Draft resolution A/C.3/54/L.85, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 10, with 32 abstentions (see para. 75, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam,

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Sweden, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

74. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Norway, Australia, Canada, Algeria, Pakistan and Japan; after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union (see A/C.3/54/SR.56).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

75. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Recalling article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] and article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5]

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Emphasizing that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is far-reaching and profound and that it encompasses freedom of thought on all matters, personal conviction and the commitment to religion or belief, whether manifested individually or in community with others,

Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion,[6]

Calling upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief to enable him to carry out his mandate fully,

Alarmed that serious instances of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, including acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance, occur in many parts of the world and threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply concerned that, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, the rights violated on religious grounds include the right to life, the right to physical integrity and to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of expression, the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained,[7]

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief is violated;

3. *Also urges* States to ensure, in particular, that no one within their jurisdiction is, because of his or her religion or belief, deprived of the right to life or the right to liberty and security of person, or subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention;

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[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[6] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 22.

[7] E/CN.4/1994/79, para. 103.

4. *Further urges* States, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary action to prevent such instances, to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance and to encourage, through the educational system and by other means, understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Recognizes* that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

7. *Urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

8. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes;

9. *Expresses its grave concern* at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert the utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines are fully respected and protected;

10. *Recognizes* that the exercise of tolerance and non-discrimination by persons and groups is necessary for the full realization of the aims of the Declaration;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur,[8] and encourages the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

12. *Notes* the request by the Special Rapporteur that his title be changed from Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance to Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, which will be considered further by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session;

13. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to be held in 2001 by transmitting to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights his recommendations on religious intolerance which have a bearing on the Conference;

14. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively;

[8] A/54/386.

15. *Also encourages* Governments, when seeking the assistance of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights, to consider, where appropriate, including requests for assistance in the field of the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

16. *Welcomes and encourages* the continuing efforts of non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups to promote the implementation and dissemination of the Declaration;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

18. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the necessary resources to enable him to fully discharge his mandate;

20. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution II
Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[9] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[11] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[12]

Noting that numerous instruments within the United Nations system promote cultural diversity, as well as the conservation and development of culture, in particular the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation,[13] proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,

Welcoming the designation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/22 of 4 November 1998, of the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis, and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[9] Resolution 217 A (III).

[10] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[11] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[12] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[13] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourteenth Session, Paris, 1966, Resolutions*.

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations is a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Considering that tolerance of cultural, ethnic and religious diversities is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of different cultures and nations of the world,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value which deserves recognition, respect and preservation, and convinced also that in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind,

Convinced that the promotion of cultural pluralism, tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would contribute to the efforts of all peoples and nations to enrich their cultures and traditions by engaging in mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

1. *Affirms* the importance for all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in a national and international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect;

2. *Recognizes* that respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all enhances cultural pluralism, contributing to wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural background, advancing the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fostering stable friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

3. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance at the national and international levels is important for enhancing respect for cultural rights and cultural diversity;

4. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, United Nations agencies and invites civil society, including non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of advancing the objectives of peace, development and universally accepted human rights, to recognize and respect cultural diversity;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the present resolution, to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its fifty-fifth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution III
United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[14] article 26 of which states

[14] Resolution 217 A (III).

that "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", and the provisions of other international human rights instruments, such as those of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[15] article 10 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[16] article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[17] article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[18] article 10 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[19] and paragraphs 78 to 82 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[20] which reflect the aims of the aforementioned article,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, the project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization entitled "Towards a culture of peace", and the implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations aimed at the further promotion and protection of human rights, and recalling the importance attached by the World Conference on Human Rights to human rights education and information,

Convinced that every woman, man and child, in order to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced also that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive, lifelong process by which people at all levels of development and in all societies learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect,

Recognizing that human rights education and information are essential to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that carefully designed programmes of training, dissemination and information can have a catalytic effect on national, regional and international initiatives to promote and protect human rights and prevent human rights violations,

Convinced that human rights education and information contribute to a holistic concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages, which takes into account particularly vulnerable segments of society such as children, youth, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, the rural and urban poor, migrant workers, refugees, persons with the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and disabled persons,

Taking into account the efforts to promote human rights education made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by

[15] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[16] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[17] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[18] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[19] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[20] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

intergovernmental organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the invaluable and creative role that non-governmental and community-based organizations can play in disseminating public information and engaging in human rights education, especially at the grass-roots level and in remote and rural communities,

Aware of the potential supportive role of the private sector in implementing at all levels of society the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,[21] and the World Public Information Campaign, through creative initiatives and financial support for governmental and non-governmental activities,

Convinced that the effectiveness of existing human rights education and public information activities would be enhanced by better coordination and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling that it is within the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the increased efforts undertaken so far by the Office of the High Commissioner to disseminate human rights information through its web site[22] and its publications and external relations programmes,

Welcoming the initiative of the Office of the High Commissioner further to develop the project "Assisting Communities Together", launched in 1998, supported by voluntary funds and designed to provide small grants to grass-roots and local organizations carrying out practical human rights activities,

Recalling that, according to the Plan of Action, in 2000 a mid-term global evaluation of progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade shall be undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner, in cooperation with all other principal actors in the Decade,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights,[23] including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,[21] and to develop public information activities in the field of human rights, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action, in particular by establishing, in accordance with national conditions, broadly representative national committees for human rights education responsible for the development of comprehensive, effective and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and information, taking into consideration the guidelines for national plans

[21] A/51/506/Add.1, appendix.

[22] www.unhchr.ch.

[23] A/54/399 and Add.1.

of action for human rights education developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[24] within the framework of the Decade;

4. *Urges* Governments to encourage, support and involve national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in the implementation of their national plans of action;

5. *Encourages* Governments to consider, within the national plans of action mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the establishment of public access human rights resource and training centres capable of engaging in research, gender-sensitive training of trainers, preparation, collection, translation and dissemination of human rights education and training materials, organization of courses, conferences, workshops and public information campaigns and assistance in the implementation of internationally sponsored technical cooperation projects for human rights education and public information;

6. *Also encourages* Governments, where such national public access human rights resource and training centres already exist, to strengthen their capacity to support human rights education and public information programmes at the international, regional, national and local levels;

7. *Calls upon* Governments, in accordance with national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination in the relevant national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[14] the International Covenants on Human Rights[15] and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties under international human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures may be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments;

8. *Encourages* Governments to support further, through voluntary contributions, the education and public information efforts undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner within the framework of the Plan of Action;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights education and information strategies within the United Nations system, including the implementation of the Plan of Action, and to ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency in the use, processing, management and distribution of human rights information and educational materials, including through electronic means;

10. *Encourages* Governments to contribute to the further development of the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner,[22] in particular with respect to the dissemination of human rights education materials and tools, and to continue and expand the publications and external relations programmes of the Office;

11. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to support national capacities for human rights education and information through its technical cooperation programme in the field of human rights, including the organization of training courses and the development of targeted training materials for professional audiences, as well as the dissemination of human rights information materials as a component of technical cooperation projects;

12. *Urges* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to utilize United Nations information centres for the timely dissemination, within their designated areas of activity, of basic information, reference and audio-visual materials on

[24] A/52/469/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the reports of States parties under international human rights instruments, and, to this end, to ensure that the information centres are supplied with adequate quantities of those materials;

13. *Stresses* the need for close collaboration between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign, and the need to harmonize their activities with those of other international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to its project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" and the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and relevant United Nations programmes and funds to contribute, within their respective spheres of competence, to the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign and to cooperate with the Office of the High Commissioner in that regard;

15. *Encourages* the human rights treaty bodies to place emphasis, when examining reports of States parties, on obligations of States parties in the area of human rights education and information and to reflect this emphasis in their concluding observations;

16. *Calls upon* international, regional and national non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, in particular those concerned with women, labour, development, food, housing, education, health care and the environment, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to undertake specific activities of formal, non-formal and informal education, including cultural events, alone and in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, in implementing the Plan of Action;

17. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the mid-term global evaluation of progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade to be undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner in 2000, by providing appropriate information on steps taken in this regard;

18. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue implementation of the "Assisting Communities Together" project and to consider other appropriate ways and means to support human rights education activities, including those undertaken by non-governmental organizations;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights education and public information, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session the mid-term global evaluation of progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for consideration under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution IV
Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, as well as its subsequent resolutions on the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,

Considering that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural heritage of society as a whole in the States in which such persons live,

Concerned by the frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts concerning minorities in many countries and their often tragic consequences, and concerned also that persons belonging to minorities are particularly vulnerable to displacement through, *inter alia*, population transfers, refugee flows and forced relocation,

Acknowledging that the United Nations has an increasingly important role to play regarding the protection of minorities by, *inter alia*, taking due account of and giving effect to the Declaration,

Noting that the Working Group on Minorities of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights held its fourth and fifth sessions from 25 to 29 May 1998[25] and 25 to 31 May 1999,[26] respectively,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[27]

2. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law, in accordance with the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities;

3. *Urges* States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration, including through the facilitation of their participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development of their country;

4. *Also urges* States to take, as appropriate, all the necessary constitutional, legislative, administrative and other measures to promote and give effect to the Declaration;

5. *Recognizes* that respect for human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by Governments as well as between and among minorities are central to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

6. *Appeals* to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts, as appropriate, in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration;

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[25] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/18.

[26] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/21.

[27] A/54/303.

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of Governments concerned, qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within her mandate, the implementation of the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and to take the work of relevant regional organizations active in the field of human rights into account in her endeavours;

10. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to resume inter-agency consultations with United Nations programmes and agencies on minority issues, and urges those programmes and agencies to contribute actively to this process;

11. *Encourages* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

12. *Calls upon* the Working Group on Minorities of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to further implement its mandate with the involvement of a wide range of participants;

13. *Invites* the High Commissioner to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the effective participation, including through training seminars, in the work of the Working Group on Minorities of representatives of non-governmental organizations and persons belonging to minorities, in particular those from developing countries;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on good practices in the fields of education and the effective participation of minorities in decision-making processes;

15. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at its fifty-sixth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution V
Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[28] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,[29] in particular article 6 of the Covenant, which, *inter alia,* states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age, and article 10, which provides that all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person,

[28] Resolution 217 A (III).

[29] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, and resolution 44/128, annex.

Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[30] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[31] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[32]

Recalling in particular article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, according to which every child deprived of liberty shall be treated in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age,

Mindful of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[33] in particular of the obligation of States to treat men and women equally in all stages of procedures in courts and tribunals,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the vulnerable situation of children and juveniles, as well as women and girls, in detention,

Recalling the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System[34] and the establishment of a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice,

Emphasizing that the right to access to justice as contained in applicable international human rights instruments forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

Mindful of the importance of establishing the rule of law and promoting human rights in the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations, as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice,

Recalling its resolution 52/124 of 12 December 1997, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/39 of 17 April 1998[35] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/28 of 29 July 1999 on the administration of juvenile justice,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards;

3. *Invites* Governments to provide training, including gender-sensitive training, in human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers, immigration and police officers, and other professionals concerned, including personnel deployed in international field presences;

4. *Stresses* the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice in post-conflict situations, in particular through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system;

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[30] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[31] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[32] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[33] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[34] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

[35] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

5. *Invites* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the relevant United Nations programmes in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

6. *Invites* the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies, including special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups, to continue to give special attention to questions relating to the effective promotion of human rights in the administration of justice and to provide, where appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for measures to provide advisory services and technical assistance;

8. *Takes note* of the increased attention to the issue of juvenile justice by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and encourages further activities, within her mandate, in this regard;

9. *Encourages* the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the areas of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field, to continue to develop their activities in promoting human rights in the administration of justice ;

10. *Calls upon* the coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice to increase cooperation among the partners involved, to share information and pool their capacities and interests in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice;

12. *Underlines* the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice, respect for the rule of law and human rights in post-conflict situations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure system-wide coordination and coherence of programmes and activities of the relevant parts of the United Nations system in the field of the administration of justice in post-conflict situations, including assistance provided through United Nations field presences;

13. *Decides* to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution VI
Protection of migrants

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[36] proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to

[36] Resolution 217 A (III).

all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Reaffirming the provisions concerning migrants adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,[37] the International Conference on Population and Development,[38] the World Summit for Social Development[39] and the Fourth World Conference on Women,[40]

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44 of 27 April 1999 on the human rights of migrants,[41] and of its decision to appoint a special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants,

Recalling its resolution 40/144 of 13 December 1985, by which it approved the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live,

Bearing in mind the situation of vulnerability in which migrants frequently find themselves, owing, among other things, to their absence from their State of origin and to the difficulties they encounter because of differences of language, custom and culture, as well as the economic and social difficulties and obstacles for the return to their States of origin of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation,

Deeply concerned at the manifestations of violence, racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination and inhuman and degrading treatment against migrants, especially women and children, in different parts of the world,

Encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in the effective and full protection of the human rights of all migrants, and underlining the need to make further efforts to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations on strengthening the promotion, protection and implementation of the human rights of migrants of the working group of intergovernmental experts[42] established by the Commission on Human Rights,

Noting the efforts made by States to penalize the international trafficking of migrants and to protect the victims of this illegal activity,

Taking note of the decisions of the relevant international juridical bodies on questions relating to migrants, particularly advisory opinion OC-16/99 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding the right to information about consular assistance within the framework of due process guarantees,

1. *Requests* all Member States, in conformity with their respective constitutional systems, effectively to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[36] and the international instruments to which

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[37] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[38] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[39] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[40] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[41] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[42] E/CN.4/1999/80, paras. 102-124.

they are party, which may include the International Covenants on Human Rights,[43] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[44] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[45] the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[46] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[47] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[48] and other applicable international human rights instruments;

2. *Strongly condemns* all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia with regard to access to employment, vocational training, housing, schooling, health services and social services, as well as services intended for use by the public, and welcomes the active role played by governmental and non-governmental organizations in combating racism and assisting individual victims of racist acts, including migrant victims;

3. *Calls upon* all States to review and, where necessary, revise immigration policies with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices against migrants and to provide specialized training for government policy-making and law enforcement, immigration and other concerned officials, thus underlining the importance of effective action to create conditions that foster greater harmony and tolerance within societies;

4. *Reiterates* the need for all States to protect fully the universally recognized human rights of migrants, especially women and children, regardless of their legal status, and to provide humane treatment, particularly with regard to assistance and protection, including those under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,[49] regarding the right to receive consular assistance from the country of origin;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to examine ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of this vulnerable group, including obstacles and difficulties for the return of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation, with the following functions:

(a) To request and receive information from all relevant sources, including migrants themselves, on violations of the human rights of migrants and their families;

(b) To formulate appropriate recommendations to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights of migrants, wherever they may occur;

(c) To promote the effective application of relevant international norms and standards on the issue;

(d) To recommend actions and measures applicable at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate violations of the human rights of migrants;

(e) To take into account a gender perspective when requesting and analysing information, as well as to give special attention to the occurrence of multiple discrimination and violence against migrant women;

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[43] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[44] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[45] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[46] Resolution 45/158, annex.

[47] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[48] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[49] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

6. *Requests* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated and to furnish all information requested, including by reacting promptly to his/her urgent appeals;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to enact domestic criminal legislation to combat international trafficking of migrants, which should take into account, in particular, trafficking that endangers the lives of migrants or includes different forms of servitude or exploitation, such as any form of debt, bondage, servitude, sexual or labour exploitation, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such trafficking;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution VII
Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious problem this is creating for the international community,

Conscious of the human rights and the humanitarian dimensions of the problem of internally displaced persons and the responsibilities this poses for States and the international community to explore methods and means better to address their protection and assistance needs,

Recalling the relevant norms of international human rights instruments, international humanitarian law and analogous refugee law, and emphasizing the need for their better implementation with regard to internally displaced persons,

Recalling also the emphasis in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[50] on the need to develop global strategies to address the problem of internal displacement,

Deploring practices of forced displacement, in particular ethnic cleansing, and their negative consequences for the enjoyment of fundamental human rights by large groups of populations,

Noting the progress made thus far by the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in developing a legal framework, analysing institutional arrangements, undertaking dialogue with Governments and issuing a series of reports on particular country situations, together with proposals for remedial measures,

Welcoming the cooperation established between the representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, in particular the participation of the representative of the Secretary-General in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and its subsidiary bodies, and encouraging further strengthening of this collaboration in order to promote better assistance, protection and development strategies for internally displaced persons,

[50] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

Welcoming the publication and the wide dissemination of the compilation and analysis of legal norms prepared by the representative of the Secretary-General,[51] in particular the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[52]

Recalling its resolution 52/130 of 12 December 1997,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons;[53]

2. *Commends* the representative of the Secretary-General for the activities undertaken so far, despite the limited resources available to him, and for the catalytic role he continues to play in raising the level of consciousness about the plight of internally displaced persons;

3. *Encourages* the representative of the Secretary-General to continue his analysis of the causes of internal displacement, the needs of those displaced, measures of prevention and ways to increase protection, assistance and solutions for internally displaced persons, including their safe return;

4. *Also encourages* the representative of the Secretary-General to continue to pay specific attention in his review to the protection and assistance needs of women and children, bearing in mind the relevant strategic objective in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[54]

5. *Welcomes* the study prepared by the representative of the Secretary-General to promote a comprehensive strategy for better protection, assistance and development for internally displaced persons;[55]

6. *Notes* the development by the representative of the Secretary-General, on the basis of his compilation and analysis of legal norms, of a comprehensive framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, in particular the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;[52]

7. *Welcomes* the fact that the representative of the Secretary-General has made use of the Guiding Principles[52] in his dialogue with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and requests him to continue his efforts in that regard;

8. *Notes with appreciation* that the United Nations agencies, regional and non-governmental organizations are making use of the Guiding Principles in their work and encourages the further dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles;

9. *Calls upon* all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the representative of the Secretary-General, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, encourages them to give serious consideration to inviting the representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved, and thanks those Governments that have already done so;

10. *Invites* Governments to give due consideration, in dialogue with the representative of the Secretary-General, to the recommendations and suggestions addressed to them, in accordance with his mandate, and to inform him of measures taken thereon;

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[51] E/CN.4/1998/53 and Add.1 and 2.

[52] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.

[53] A/54/409.

[54] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[55] Roberta Cohen and Francis M. Deng, *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement* (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1998).

11. *Urges* all relevant United Nations humanitarian assistance and development organizations concerned to enhance their collaboration with the representative of the Secretary-General by developing frameworks of cooperation, especially through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, to promote protection, assistance and development for internally displaced persons and to provide all possible assistance and support to him;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts to establish a global information system on internally displaced persons, as advocated by the representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to continue to collaborate in those efforts;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the representative to carry out his mandate effectively;

14. *Requests* the representative of the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons at its fifty-sixth session.

Draft resolution VIII
Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 53/144 of 9 December 1998, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, annexed to that resolution,

Reiterating the importance of the Declaration,

Convinced of the important role of the Commission on Human Rights in following up the Declaration,

Noting with deep concern that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms are facing threats, harassment and insecurity as a result of those activities,

1. *Calls upon* Governments, specialized agencies and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to submit, at the request of the Secretary-General, on the basis of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/66 of 28 April 1999,[56] proposals and ideas that should contribute substantially to further work on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its fifty-sixth session the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Commission resolution 1999/66;

[56] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on measures to implement the Declaration;

4. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution IX
Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[57] the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[58] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[59]

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[60]

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[61] in which the Conference reaffirmed that terrorism is indeed aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy,

Recalling further its resolutions 48/122 of 20 December 1993, 49/185 of 23 December 1994, 50/186 of 22 December 1995 and 52/133 of 12 December 1997,

Recalling in particular its resolution 52/133, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the implications of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular resolution 1999/27 of 26 April 1999,[62] as well as the relevant resolutions of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Alarmed that acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations aimed at the destruction of human rights have continued despite national and international efforts,

Bearing in mind that the essential and most basic human right is the right to life,

Bearing in mind also that terrorism creates an environment that destroys the right of people to live in freedom from fear,

Reiterating that all States have an obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Seriously concerned about the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

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[57] Resolution 217 A (III).

[58] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[59] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[60] See resolution 50/6.

[61] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[62] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

Noting with great concern the growing connection between the terrorist groups and other criminal organizations engaged in the illegal traffic in arms and drugs at the national and international levels, as well as the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, assault, the taking of hostages and robbery,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States' taking appropriate steps to deny safe haven to those who plan, finance or commit terrorist acts by ensuring their apprehension and prosecution or extradition,

Mindful of the need to protect the human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant human rights principles and instruments, in particular the right to life,

Reaffirming that all measures to counter terrorism must be in strict conformity with the relevant provisions of international law including international human rights standards,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the victims of terrorism;

2. *Condemns* the violations of the right to live free from fear and of the right to life, liberty and security;

3. *Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation* of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences for the economic and social development of States;

4. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, including international human rights standards, to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed;

5. *Urges* the international community to enhance cooperation at the regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights, with the aim of its eradication;

6. *Condemns* the incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism;

7. *Commends* those Governments that have communicated their views on the implications of terrorism in response to the Secretary-General's note verbale dated 16 August 1999;

8. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[63] and requests him to continue to seek the views of Member States on the implications of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, for the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to incorporating them in his report;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

[63] A/54/439.

Draft resolution X
Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[64] as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[65]

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[66] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[66]

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more susceptible to external developments, positive as well as negative, including in the field of human rights,

Realizing also that globalization is not merely an economic process, but also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Recognizing that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

Noting that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of cultures, identities and human rights and that, in that regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

1. *Recognizes* that while globalization, by its impact on, *inter alia*, the role of the State, may affect human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State;

2. *Underlines*, therefore, the need to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

3. *Takes note of* the request by the Commission on Human Rights to the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to undertake a study, based on the reports of the treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, independent experts and working groups of the Commission, on the issue of globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights, for the consideration of the Commission at its fifty-seventh session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the different views of Member States, to submit a comprehensive report on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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[64] Resolution 217 A (III).

[65] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[66] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Draft resolution XI
Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[67] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[68]

Recalling the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[69] including part III thereof, relating to human rights,

Recalling also its resolution 53/145 of 9 December 1998, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/76 of 28 April 1999[70] and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Desiring that the international community continue to respond positively to assist efforts to investigate the tragic history of Cambodia, including responsibility for past international crimes, such as acts of genocide and crimes against humanity,

Bearing in mind the letter dated 15 March 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council[71] and the report of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in response to the request by the Cambodian authorities for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law,[72]

Recognizing the legitimate concern of the Government and people of Cambodia in the pursuit of internationally accepted principles of justice and of national reconciliation,

Recognizing also that accountability of individual perpetrators of grave human rights violations is one of the central elements of any effective remedy for victims of human rights violations and a key factor in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability within a State,

Welcoming the continuing role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights in Cambodia,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

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[67] Resolution 217 A (III).

[68] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[69] A/46/608-S/23177, annex.

[70] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[71] A/53/850-S/1999/231.

[72] Ibid., annex.

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia,[73] and notes in particular the concerns of the Special Representative about the problem of impunity, the need to promote and protect the independence of the judiciary and to establish the rule of law, and the need for the reform of police and the military;

3. *Welcomes* the agreement by the Government of Cambodia to extend the memorandum of understanding for the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at Phnom Penh until March 2002, enabling the office to continue its operations and to maintain its technical cooperation programmes, and encourages the Government to continue to cooperate with the office;

4. *Urges* the Government of Cambodia to continue to take the necessary measures to develop an independent, impartial and effective judicial system, including through the early adoption of the draft statute on magistrates, a penal code and a code on criminal procedures, and the reform of the administration of justice, and appeals to the international community to assist the Government to this end;

5. *Commends* the efforts by the Government of Cambodia with regard to the review and the stated commitment to the downsizing of the police and the military, urges the Government to take further measures to carry out effective reform aimed towards professional and impartial police and military forces, and invites the international community to assist the Government to this end;

6. *Also commends* the vital and valuable role played by non-governmental organizations in Cambodia, *inter alia*, in the development of civil society, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue to work with non-governmental organizations in efforts to strengthen and uphold human rights in Cambodia;

7. *Notes with interest* the activities undertaken by the governmental Cambodian Human Rights Committee, the National Assembly Commission on Human Rights and Complaints Reception and the Senate Commission on Human Rights and Complaints Reception, and welcomes preliminary efforts to establish an independent national human rights commission which should be based on international standards, such as the Paris Principles,[74] and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide advice and technical assistance in these efforts;

8. *Expresses grave concern* about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, illegal arrests and detention, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, and takes note of some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues;

9. *Expresses serious concern* about the situation of impunity in Cambodia, commends the commitment and efforts of the Government of Cambodia to tackle this question, such as amending article 51 of the 1994 Law on Civil Servants, and calls upon the Government to take further measures, as a matter of priority, to investigate urgently and prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and international human rights standards, all those who have perpetrated violations of human rights;

10. *Reaffirms* that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history have been committed by the Khmer Rouge, welcomes the final collapse of the Khmer Rouge which has paved the way for the investigation and prosecution of its leaders, and

[73] A/54/353.

[74] Resolution 48/134, annex.

takes note with interest of the steps taken by the Government of Cambodia to bring to justice the Khmer Rouge leaders most responsible for the most serious violations of human rights;

11. *Appeals strongly* to the Government of Cambodia to ensure that those most responsible for the most serious violations of human rights are brought to account in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law, welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Secretariat and actors of the international community in assisting the Government to this end, and encourages the Government to continue to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to reaching an agreement;

12. *Reaffirms* that ensuring the security of persons and rights of association, assembly and expression remain matters of critical priority;

13. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the upcoming communal elections being conducted in a free and fair manner, and urges the Government of Cambodia to prepare for the communal elections accordingly;

14. *Welcomes* the adoption of a five-year action plan by the Government of Cambodia, in particular by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Veterans, as well as other measures taken by the Government to improve the status of women, and urges the Government to continue to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women, including in the political and public life of the country, to combat violence against women in all its forms, and to take all steps to meet its obligations as a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including seeking technical assistance;

15. *Commends* the recent initiatives of and the progress made by the Government of Cambodia towards ensuring adequate health conditions, calls upon the Government to continue to take further measures to achieve this goal, with emphasis on ensuring adequate health conditions for women and children and minority groups and on the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and encourages the international community to continue to support the Government to this end;

16. *Also commends* the continued efforts of the Government of Cambodia, together with non-governmental organizations and local authorities, to improve the quality of and access to education, and calls for further measures to be taken in order to ensure the right of Cambodian children to education, especially at the primary level, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[75] and requests the international community to provide assistance for the achievement of this goal;

17. *Welcomes* the Five-Year National Plan against Child Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to ensure the necessary law enforcement and other measures in support of the plan in order to tackle the problem of child prostitution and trafficking in Cambodia;

18. *Notes with serious concern* the problem of child labour, calls upon the Government of Cambodia to ensure adequate health and safety conditions for children and to outlaw, in particular, the worst forms of child labour, and invites the International Labour Organization to continue to extend the necessary assistance in this regard;

19. *Also notes with serious concern* the prison conditions in Cambodia, takes note with interest of the recent adoption of the Proclamation on Administration of Prisons and Prison Procedures, commends the continued international assistance to improve the material conditions of detention, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to take the further

[75] Resolution 44/25, annex.

measures necessary to improve prison conditions, especially with regard to providing the minimum standard of food and health care;

20. *Condemns* the use of racist rhetoric and acts of violence against ethnic minorities, urges an end to racial violence and vilification, and urges the Government of Cambodia to take all steps to meet its obligations as a party to the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, *inter alia*, through seeking technical assistance;

21. *Welcomes* the recent actions, in particular, taken by the Government of Cambodia to combat illicit logging which has seriously threatened the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by many Cambodians, including indigenous people, expresses the hope that these efforts by the Government will continue, and notes with interest the current revision of the law on land;

22. *Also welcomes* the submission of the initial reports of Cambodia under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, asks the Government of Cambodia to follow up the recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee regarding the report submitted under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, calls upon the Government to meet its reporting obligations under all other international human rights instruments, and requests the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the necessary assistance in this regard;

23. *Expresses grave concern* at the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects of the use of anti-personnel landmines on Cambodian society, welcomes the ratification by Cambodia of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction in July 1999,[76] and encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its support and efforts for the removal of those mines and for victim assistance and mine awareness programmes, and commends donor countries for their contributions and assistance to mine action;

24. *Expresses concern* about the high number of small arms in society and commends the efforts by the Government of Cambodia to control the spread of weapons;

25. *Notes with appreciation* the use by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia to finance the programme of activities of the office in Cambodia of the High Commissioner, as defined in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

27. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

[76] See CD/1478.

Draft resolution XII
Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and taking other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, as well as achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[77] the International Covenants on Human Rights[78] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[79]

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

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[77] Resolution 217 A (III).

[78] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[79] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[77] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[80] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[80] and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as a legitimate concern of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Stresses*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take duly into account the present resolution and to consider further proposals for the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[81] and further requests the Secretary-General to ask Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that should contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

12. *Decides* to consider this matter at its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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[80] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[81] A/54/216.

Draft resolution XIII
Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the right to self-determination, by virtue of which all peoples can freely determine, without external interference, their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Recognizing also the richness and diversity of political systems and models for electoral processes in the world, based on national and regional particularities and various backgrounds,

Stressing the responsibility of States in ensuring ways and means to facilitate full and effective popular participation in electoral processes,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[82] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of peoples, without external interference, to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral processes and that, consequently, States should ensure, in accordance with their constitutions and national legislation, the necessary mechanism and means to facilitate full and effective popular participation in those processes;

[82] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

3. *Reaffirms also* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms further* that electoral assistance to Member States should be provided by the United Nations at the request of interested States, or in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, or in the context of regional or international peace processes;

5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing political parties or groups in other States and taking any other action that undermines their electoral processes;

6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. *Reaffirms* that all countries have the obligation under the Charter to respect the right of peoples to self-determination and to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

8. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-sixth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XIV
Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[83]

Stressing that, as stated in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[84] family reunification of documented migrants is an important factor in international migration and that remittances by documented migrants to their countries of origin often constitute a very important source of foreign exchange and are instrumental in improving the well-being of relatives left behind,

Recalling its resolution 53/143 of 9 December 1998,

1. *Once again calls upon* all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory;

2. *Reaffirms* that all Governments, in particular those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its incorporation into national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of families of documented migrants;

[83] Resolution 217 A (III).

[84] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

3. *Calls upon* all States to allow, in conformity with international legislation, the free flow of financial remittances by foreign nationals residing in their territory to their relatives in the country of origin;

4. *Also calls upon* all States to refrain from enacting, and to repeal if it already exists, legislation intended as a coercive measure that discriminates against legal migrants, whether individuals or groups, by adversely affecting family reunification and the right to send financial remittances to relatives in the country of origin;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XV
National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Welcoming the rapidly growing interest throughout the world in the creation and strengthening of independent, pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Convinced of the important role such national institutions play and will continue to play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations has played an important role and should continue to play a more important role in assisting the development of national institutions,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[85] which reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities and their role in remedying human rights violations, in disseminating information on human rights and in education in human rights,

Recalling also the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[86] in which Governments were urged to create or strengthen independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the human rights of women,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, emphasizing the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights, and emphasizing and recognizing the value of such approaches in promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting with satisfaction the constructive participation of representatives of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in, and their positive contribution to, the deliberations of the World Conference on Human Rights and the

[85] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[86] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Commission on Human Rights, as well as international seminars and workshops on human rights organized or sponsored by the United Nations,

Welcoming the strengthening of regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, including through the third Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, held at Jakarta in September 1998, the second Regional Conference of African National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Durban, South Africa, in June and July 1998, the first Meeting of Mediterranean National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, in April 1998, the fourth Annual Meeting of Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, held at Manila in September 1999, and the second session of the Coordinating Committee of African National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Algiers in October 1999,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[87]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in keeping with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993;

3. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[84] it is the right of each State to choose the framework for the national institutions that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level in order to promote human rights in accordance with international human rights standards;

4. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

5. *Welcomes* the growing number of States establishing or considering the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

6. *Encourages* national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to continue to play an active role in preventing and combating all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of national institutions, where they exist, as appropriate agencies, *inter alia,* for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities, including those of the United Nations, and in this context, expresses its appreciation of the active role that national institutions have played in the celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[88] at the national and local levels;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights;

9. *Commends* the high priority given by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to work on national institutions, and, in view of the expanded activities related to national institutions, encourages the High Commissioner to

[87] A/54/336.

[88] Resolution 217 A (III).

ensure that appropriate arrangements are made and budgetary resources provided to continue and further extend activities in support of national human rights institutions, and invites Governments to contribute additional, earmarked funds to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights for that purpose;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the increasingly active and important role of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions, as recognized in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/54 of 4 March 1994,[89] in close cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, in assisting Governments and national institutions, when requested, to follow up on relevant resolutions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of national institutions;

11. *Also notes with appreciation* the holding of regular meetings of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions and the arrangements for the participation of national human rights institutions in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance for holding meetings of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide, including from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for regional meetings of national institutions;

14. *Recognizes* the important and constructive role that non-governmental organizations may play, in cooperation with national institutions, for the better promotion and protection of human rights;

15. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and effective operation of such national institutions;

16. *Encourages* all United Nations entities, funds and agencies to work in close cooperation with national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XVI
Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the scale and magnitude of exoduses and displacements of people in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of refugees and displaced persons, a high proportion of whom are women and children,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular Commission resolution 1998/49 of 17 April 1998,[90] and the conclusions of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June

[89] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[90] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

1993,[91] which recognized that gross violations of human rights, persecution, political and ethnic conflicts, famine and economic insecurity, poverty and generalized violence are among the root causes leading to mass exodus and displacements of people, and also recalling the second open debate that was held in the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict on 16 and 17 September 1999,[92]

Recalling with satisfaction its endorsement, in its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, of the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying these to individuals in their population because of nationality, ethnicity, race, gender, age, religion or language,

Recalling all relevant human rights standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[93] the principles of international protection for refugees and the general conclusions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on international protection[94] and the fact that asylum applicants should have access to fair and expeditious status-determination procedures,

Stressing the importance of adherence to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law in order to avert mass exoduses and to protect refugees and internally displaced persons, and expressing its deep concern at the lack of respect for those laws and principles, especially during armed conflict, including the denial of safe and unimpeded access to the displaced,

Noting, in this regard, the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[95] urging States to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention, and condemning attacks and the use of force against United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to ensure the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the contribution of the establishment of the International Criminal Court to ending impunity for perpetrators of certain crimes, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[96] which lead to, or result from, mass exoduses,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts by the United Nations system to develop a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes and effects of movements of refugees and other displaced persons and the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms,

Recognizing that the human rights machinery of the United Nations, including the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the human rights treaty bodies, has important capabilities to address human rights violations that cause movements of refugees and displaced persons or prevent durable solutions to their plight,

Recognizing the complementarity between the systems for the protection of human rights and for humanitarian action, in particular the mandates of the United Nations High

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[91] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[92] See S/PV.4046, S/PV.4046 (Resumption 1) and Corr.2 and S/PV.4046 (Resumption 2).

[93] Resolution 217 A (III).

[94] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/54/12/Add.1), chap. III, sect. A.1.

[95] Resolution 49/59, annex.

[96] See A/CONF.183/9.

Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the work of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and that cooperation between them, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as coordination between the human rights, political and security components of United Nations operations, make important contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights of persons forced into mass exodus and displacement,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses;[97]

2. *Strongly deplores* ethnic and other forms of intolerance as one of the major causes of forced migratory movements, and urges States to take all necessary steps to ensure respect for human rights, especially the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for all Governments, intergovernmental bodies and concerned international organizations to intensify their cooperation and assistance in worldwide efforts to address human rights situations that lead to, as well as the serious problems that result from, mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States and international organizations to cooperate with those countries, particularly developing ones, affected by mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and calls upon Governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant parts of the United Nations system to continue to respond to assistance needs of countries hosting large numbers of refugees until durable solutions are found;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give high priority to and to allocate the necessary resources within the regular budget of the United Nations for the consolidation and strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including early warning activities in the humanitarian area, for the purpose of ensuring, *inter alia*, that effective action is taken to identify all human rights abuses that contribute to mass exoduses of persons;

6. *Invites* the special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, acting within their mandates, to seek information, where appropriate, on human rights problems that may result in mass exoduses of populations or impede their voluntary return home and, where appropriate, to include such information, together with recommendations thereon, in their reports and to bring such information to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for appropriate action in fulfilment of her mandate, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

7. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, acting within their mandates, the specialized agencies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to provide them with all relevant information in their possession on the human rights situations creating or affecting refugees and displaced persons;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the exercise of her mandate, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to coordinate human rights activities throughout the United Nations system and, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to pay particular

[97] A/54/360.

attention to situations that cause or threaten to cause mass exoduses or displacements and to contribute to efforts to address such situations effectively through promotion and protection measures, emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, early warning and information sharing, technical advice, expertise and cooperation in countries of origin as well as host countries;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to the creation of an environment viable for return in post-conflict societies through initiatives such as the rehabilitation of the justice system, the creation of national institutions capable of defending human rights and broad-based programmes of human rights education and the strengthening of local non-governmental organizations through field presences and programmes of advisory services and technical cooperation;

10. *Welcomes with appreciation* the ongoing contributions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and to other international human rights bodies and mechanisms, and also welcomes the invitation extended to her by the Commission on Human Rights to address the Commission at each of its future sessions;

11. *Encourages* States that have not already done so to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention[98] and the 1967 Protocol[99] relating to the Status of Refugees and to other relevant regional instruments concerning refugees, as applicable, and relevant international instruments of human rights and humanitarian law, and to take appropriate measures to disseminate and implement those instruments domestically to encourage compliance with provisions against arbitrary and forcible displacement and greater respect for the rights of those who flee;

12. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of States not parties to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol continue to maintain a generous approach to asylum;

13. *Encourages* States parties to the 1951 Convention to provide information to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with article 35 of the Convention;

14. *Calls upon* States to ensure effective protection of, and assistance to, refugees and internally displaced persons, consistent with international law, by, *inter alia*, respecting the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring full, safe and unhindered access by humanitarian workers to displaced populations and ensuring the security and civilian and humanitarian nature of camps and settlements for refugees and internally displaced persons;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution as it pertains to all aspects of human rights and mass exoduses, including detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and management efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and other displaced persons, to tackle the root causes of such flows, to protect those who have become displaced during mass exoduses and to facilitate their return and reintegration;

16. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-sixth session.

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[98] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[99] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

Draft resolution XVII
Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/103 of 12 December 1996, 52/120 of 12 December 1997 and 53/141 of 9 December 1998, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/11 of 9 April 1998,[100]

Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General,[101] pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/45 of 3 March 1995,[102] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/120,[103]

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, called upon States to refrain from any unilateral coercive measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of all human rights,[104]

Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995,[105] the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995,[106] and the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996,[107]

Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly and recent major United Nations conferences and contrary to general international law and the Charter of the United Nations, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented with all their extraterritorial effects, *inter alia*,

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[100] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[101] E/CN.4/1995/45 and Add.1.

[102] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[103] A/53/293 and Add.1.

[104] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 31.

[105] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[106] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[107] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

on the economic and social development of targeted countries and peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

Noting the continuing efforts of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Commission on Human Rights, and reaffirming in particular its criteria according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[108]

1. *Urges* all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[109] and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Rejects* unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, because of their negative effects on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women and the elderly;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are party by revoking such measures at the earliest time possible;

4. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

5. *Urges* the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, including the enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in her annual report to the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in this respect;

8. *Decides* to examine this question on a priority basis at its fifty-fifth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

[108] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[109] Resolution 217 A (III).

Draft resolution XVIII
Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 49/190 of 23 December 1994, 50/185 of 22 December 1995 and 52/129 of 12 December 1997,

Reaffirming that United Nations electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization are provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

Acknowledging that United Nations electoral assistance has facilitated the holding of successful elections in several Member States, which has resulted in the orderly and non-violent assumption of office by elected officials, recognizing that elections can be free and fair only if the secrecy of the ballot is protected and elections are held free of coercion and intimidation, and underlining the importance of respect for the results of elections that have been verified as free and fair,

Noting with satisfaction that increasing numbers of Member States are using elections as peaceful means of national decision-making and confidence-building, thereby contributing to greater national peace and stability,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948,[110] in particular the right to freely choose representatives through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and held by secret vote or equivalent free voting procedures,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/57 of 27 April 1999,[111] in which, *inter alia*, the Commission urged the continuation and expansion of activities carried out by the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and Member States to promote and consolidate democracy within the framework of international cooperation and to build a democratic political culture through the observance of human rights, mobilization of civil society and other appropriate measures in support of democratic governance,

Recognizing the usefulness of a comprehensive and balanced approach in the activities carried out by the United Nations in this field in contributing to strengthening both democracy and all human rights within the country concerned,

Recognizing also the need for strengthening national capacity-building, electoral institutions and civic education in the requesting countries in order to consolidate and regularize the achievements of previous elections and support subsequent elections,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[112] in particular the recognition therein that assistance provided upon the request of Governments for the conduct of free and fair elections is of particular importance in the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society,

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[110] Ibid.

[111] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[112] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

Welcoming the support provided by States to the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, *inter alia*, through the provision of electoral experts, including electoral commission staff, and observers, as well as through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with other electoral assistance organizations and United Nations agencies, to gather and make available through electronic means information on and for national election administrators, processes and institutions,

Noting the regional conference for Central Asian election administrators, held at Almaty in November 1998, and the Global Electoral Organization Network conference, held at Ottawa in April 1999,

Welcoming the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, to be held at Cotonou, Benin, in December 2000, and calling upon the international community, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Electoral Assistance Division and other relevant organizations and institutions to render all possible assistance to ensure the successful outcome of the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections,[113]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[113]

2. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations, and requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the evolving needs of requesting countries to improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes, and with the guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility of organizing free and fair elections lies with Governments;

3. *Requests* the Electoral Assistance Division of the Secretariat, in its role as coordinator of United Nations electoral assistance, to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided;

4. *Requests* that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission;

5. *Recommends* that the Electoral Assistance Division continue to provide technical advice before and after elections and post-election assistance, as appropriate, based on needs assessment missions, to requesting States and electoral institutions, in order to contribute to the sustainability of their electoral processes and the consolidation of the democratization process;

6. *Also recommends* that United Nations electoral assistance be geared towards comprehensive observation of the entire time-span of the electoral process in instances where more than technical assistance is required by the requesting State;

[113] A/54/491.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States that request assistance by, *inter alia*, enabling the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with her mandate, to support democratization activities related to human rights concerns, including human rights training and education, assistance for human rights-related legislative reform, strengthening and reform of the judiciary, assistance to national human rights institutions and advisory services on treaty accession, reporting and international obligations as related to human rights;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its commendable programmes of assistance for governance in cooperation with other relevant organizations and institutions, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[113] in particular those for strengthening democratic institutions and participation and linkages between concerned sectors of society and Governments;

9. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of reinforced coordination within the United Nations system, including cooperation with all relevant departments within the United Nations Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Volunteers, and encourages the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, as the focal point for United Nations electoral assistance activities, supported by the Electoral Assistance Division, to continue to develop new and more effective mechanisms for cooperation and to strengthen its collaboration with those entities, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate;

11. *Notes with appreciation* additional efforts being made to enhance cooperation with other international, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate more comprehensive and need-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance, and expresses appreciation to those Member States, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations that have provided observers or technical experts in support of United Nations electoral assistance efforts;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through the Electoral Assistance Division, to respond to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacity of the requesting Government, in particular through enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division, to the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States.

Draft resolution XIX
Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/154 of 9 December 1998 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/68 of 28 April 1999[114] on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights, as well as General Assembly resolution 53/22 of 4 November 1998 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, as well as relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[115] for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, and underlining the importance of the promotion of dialogue on human rights issues,

Noting the adoption of resolution 1999/25 of 26 August 1999, entitled "Promotion of dialogue on human rights issues", by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session,[116] and noting its consideration of the question of a dialogue among civilizations at its fifty-second session,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights at its fifty-sixth session;

2. *Calls upon* Members States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

3. *Invites* States and all relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

4. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-fifth session.

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[114] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[115] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[116] See E/CN.4/2000/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/54, chap. II, sect. A.

Draft resolution XX
The right to development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom as well as to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, including its resolution 53/155 of 9 December 1998 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/79 of 28 April 1999,[117]

Also recalling the Declaration on the Right to Development,[118] and reaffirming the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming that the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, is universal and inalienable and re-emphasizing that its promotion, protection and realization are an integral part of the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Noting that the human person is the central subject of development and that development policy should therefore make the human being the main participant in and beneficiary of development,

Stressing the importance of creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development at the national and international levels,

Emphasizing the fact that the realization of the right to development requires effective and efficient development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Noting that sanctions often have a serious negative impact on the development capacity and activity of target countries, as well as third States, undermining their full realization of the right to development,

Recognizing that countries interact with the global economy from vastly different levels of development, and realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more susceptible to external developments, positive and negative, *inter alia*, in the field of human rights, in particular in the realization of the right to development,

Stressing the need for coordination and cooperation throughout the United Nations system for a more effective promotion and realization of the right to development,

Emphasizing that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has an important role to play in the promotion, protection and realization of the right to development, including through enhanced cooperation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose,

Affirming that developed countries have a major responsibility in the context of growing interdependence to create and sustain a global economic environment that is favourable to accelerated and sustainable development,

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[117] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[118] Resolution 41/128, annex.

Emphasizing that measures should be taken to ensure that human rights are not exploited as a means of conditionality for loans, aid or trade, which then unduly results in the imposition of particular policies on recipient countries, thereby negatively affecting the full enjoyment of the right to development by the peoples of such countries,

Recognizing the importance of undertaking appropriate economic policies and creating a favourable and conducive environment for the enhancement of the realization of the right to development at the national and international levels,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening good governance through the building of more effective and accountable institutions for promoting sustained growth and enabling all people to benefit equally from development,

Expressing its concern that the Declaration on the Right to Development is insufficiently disseminated and should be taken into account, as appropriate, in bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes, national development strategies and policies and activities of international organizations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development,[119] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/155,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[119]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to development for every human person and all people in all countries, in particular the developing countries, as an integral part of their fundamental human rights, as well as the potential contribution that its realization could make to the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Also reaffirms* that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and in this context affirms that:

(a) The existence of widespread poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

(b) For peace and stability to endure, national and international action and cooperation are required to promote a better life for all in larger freedom, a critical element of which is the eradication of poverty;

(c) The full realization of the right to development must be addressed within a global context through a constructive, dialogue-based approach, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural characteristics of each country;

(d) Effective popular participation is an essential component of successful and sustainable development;

(e) The participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making process needs to be broadened and strengthened through its democratization;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that the gap between the developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide and that developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process, and may risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

[119] A/54/319.

5. *Notes with concern* that the realization of the right to development of many developing countries has been negatively affected as a result of severe economic and financial crises in many regions of the world, and recognizes that the international trade and financial conditions that caused the crises continue to persist;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to take, individually and collectively, all relevant measures and policies to prevent the marginalization of the weak or vulnerable economies of developing countries and of countries with economies in transition and to enable them to participate fully in globalization and liberalization with a view to their full integration into the world economy;

7. *Calls upon* States to refrain from taking any unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that create obstacles to trade relations among States and impede the full realization of all human rights, including the right to development;

8. *Urges* States to eliminate all obstacles to development at all levels, *inter alia,* by pursuing the promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and implementing comprehensive development programmes at the national level, integrating those rights into development activities and promoting effective international cooperation;

9. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation is a necessity deriving from the recognized mutual interest of all countries and, therefore, that such cooperation should be strengthened in order to support the efforts of developing countries to solve their social and economic problems and to fulfil their obligations to promote and protect all human rights;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to address the deepening technological, financial and productive gaps between the developed and some developing countries, and among some developing countries themselves, as well as the widening inequalities between the rich and the poor;

11. *Affirms* the need to apply a gender perspective in the implementation of the right to development, *inter alia,* by ensuring that women play an active role in the development process, and emphasizes that the empowerment of women and their full participation on a basis of equality in all spheres of society is fundamental for development;

12. *Reaffirms* that, in the full realization of the right to development, *inter alia:*

(a) The rights to food and clean water are fundamental human rights and their promotion constitutes a moral imperative for both national Governments and the international community;

(b) The right to shelter is a basic human right and, in this regard, emphasizes the urgent need for national Governments and the international community to develop urgently, where necessary, and to implement national and international strategies to provide this right;

(c) Health is essential for sustainable development, and calls upon all Governments to take reasonable legislative and other measures within their available resources to achieve the progressive realization of the right to health-care services, and urges the international community to support the efforts of Governments in this regard;

(d) Education is also an essential factor for the political, social, cultural and economic development of all people, and recognizes that science and technology are important for ensuring growing levels of knowledge and must be put to use in the service of education;

13. *Recommends* proper consideration of the humanitarian effects of sanctions, in particular on women and children, which undermine and affect the right to development, with a view to minimizing those effects;

14. *Stresses* the need for the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the right to development and urges all States to promote further the right to development, as a vital element in a balanced human rights programme;

15. *Welcomes* the high priority assigned by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to activities relating to the right to development, and urges the Office of the High Commissioner to continue implementing Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998;[120]

16. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to follow and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development and to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and to provide interim reports to the open-ended working group and the independent expert on the right to development containing details on:

(a) The activities of her Office relating to the implementation of the right to development, as contained in her mandate;

(b) The implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the right to development;

(c) The coordination among the relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, in the implementation of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights in this regard;

17. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within its mandate, with relevant entities of the United Nations system to promote the realization of the right to development, and stresses the need for the Office to keep Governments fully informed of and involve them in those initiatives, as appropriate;

18. *Calls upon* Member States and the Office of the High Commissioner to ensure that the open-ended working group on the right to development convenes its first session, as a matter of urgency, no later than 17 December 1999;

19. *Urges* Member States, the Secretary-General and the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner, fully to support the follow-up mechanism established for the implementation of the right to development;

20. *Reaffirms* the need for the Office of the High Commissioner to take appropriate measures aimed at promoting universal public awareness of the right to development through, *inter alia,* the dissemination of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

21. *Invites* the open-ended working group, *inter alia,* to consider the question of elaborating a convention on the right to development;

22. *Calls upon* the independent expert on the right to development to submit comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session on, *inter alia,* the effects of poverty, structural adjustment, globalization, financial and trade liberalization and deregulation on the prospects of enjoyment of the right to development in developing countries;

[120] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

23. *Invites* the open-ended working group to take note of the deliberations on the right to development held during the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

24. *Takes* note of the report of the independent expert on the right to development,[121] and encourages closer coordination with studies undertaken by other relevant experts established under the auspices of the Commission on Human Rights;

25. *Recognizes* the vital role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of the right to development, and, in this regard, encourages Member States and the United Nations system to foster partnerships and strengthen cooperation at the national level with civil society, as appropriate;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, as well as obstacles identified in the realization of the right to development;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the right to development, including obstacles identified in the realization of that right;

28. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-fifth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches to improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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[121] E/CN.4/1999/WG.18/2.